

TABLE 2 FOR DISPOSING OF INSTALLED LIFE-LIMITED PARTS

<p>(1) If a life-limited part is installed in an aircraft or an engine, and it— (i) Is documented with service life remaining—</p>	<p>Then .....</p>	<p>(A) You may exchange or sell the aircraft or engine, or GSA may transfer the aircraft or engine to another executive agency under parts 102–36 and 102–39 of this subchapter B and the rules in this part; (B) GSA may donate the aircraft or engine for flight use; or (C) GSA may donate the aircraft or engine for ground use only, after you remove the part, mutilate it and mark it, “EXPIRED LIFE-LIMITED—NOT AIR-WORTHY.” (Note: An internal engine part may be left installed, if, as a condition of the donation agreement, the receiving donee agrees to remove and mutilate the part, and mark it (the State Agency for Surplus Property must certify that the part has been mutilated and marked)).</p>
<p>(ii) Is documented with no service life remaining, or undocumented—</p>	<p>Then .....</p>	<p>(A) You must remove and mutilate the part before you exchange or sell the aircraft or engine (see rules for disposing of uninstalled life-limited parts in Table 1 of paragraph (a) of this section). (Note: If an aircraft or engine is exchanged or sold to its OEM or PAH, you do not have to remove the expired life-limited part); (B) You must remove and mutilate it before GSA may transfer or donate the aircraft or engine for flight use (see the rules for disposing of uninstalled FSCAP in Table 1 in paragraph (a) of this section). (Note: An internal engine part may be left installed, if you identify the part individually to ensure that the receiving agency is aware of the part’s service status and, as a condition of the transfer or donation agreement, the receiving agency agrees to remove and mutilate the part before the engine is put into service. You must certify mutilation for transfers, and the State Agency for Surplus Property must certify that the part has been mutilated for donations); or (C) GSA may donate the aircraft or engine for ground use only, after you remove the part, mutilate and mark it “EXPIRED LIFE-LIMITED—NOT AIR-WORTHY.” (Note: An internal engine part may be left installed, if, as a condition of the donation agreement, the receiving agency agrees to remove and mutilate the part and mark it (the State Agency for Surplus Property must certify that the part has been mutilated and marked)).</p>

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**§ 102–33.375 What is a FSCAP Criticality Code?**

A FSCAP Criticality Code is a code assigned by DOD to indicate the type of FSCAP: Code “F” indicates a standard FSCAP; Code “E” indicates a nuclear-hardened FSCAP. You must perpetuate a FSCAP’s Criticality Code on all property records and reports of excess. If the code is not annotated on the transfer document that you received when you acquired the part, you may contact the appropriate military service or query DOD’s Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS—FedLog) using the National Stock Number (NSN) or the part number. For assistance in subscribing to the FLIS service, contact the FedLog Consumer Support Office, 800–351–4381.

**Subpart E—Reporting Information on Government Aircraft**

OVERVIEW

**§ 102–33.380 Who must report information to GSA on Government aircraft?**

You must report information to GSA on Government aircraft if your agency—

- (a) Is an executive agency of the United States Government; and
- (b) Owns, lease-purchases, bails, borrows, loans, leases, rents, charters, or contracts for (or obtains by inter-service support agreement) Government aircraft.

**§ 102–33.385 Is any civilian executive agency exempt from the requirement to report information to GSA on Government aircraft?**

No civilian executive agency is exempt, however, the Armed Forces (including the U.S. Coast Guard, the Reserves, and the National Guard) and

**§ 102-33.390**

**41 CFR Ch. 102 (7-1-14 Edition)**

U.S. intelligence agencies are exempt from the requirement to report to GSA on Government aircraft.

**§ 102-33.390 What information must we report on Government aircraft?**

(a) You must report the following information to GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405:

- (1) Inventory data on Federal aircraft through FAIRS.
- (2) Cost and utilization data on Federal aircraft through FAIRS.
- (3) Cost and utilization data on CAS aircraft and related aviation services through FAIRS.
- (4) Accident and incident data through the ICAP Aircraft Accident Incident Reporting System (AAIRS).
- (5) The results of cost-comparison studies in compliance with OMB Circular A-76 to justify purchasing, leasing, modernizing, replacing, or otherwise acquiring aircraft and related aviation services.

(b) Information on senior Federal officials and others who travel on Government aircraft to GSA, Travel Management Policy Division (MTT), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405 (see OMB Circular A-126 for specific rules and a definition of senior Federal official).

FEDERAL AVIATION INTERACTIVE REPORTING SYSTEM (FAIRS)

**§ 102-33.395 What is FAIRS?**

FAIRS is a management information system operated by GSA (MTA) to col-

lect, maintain, analyze, and report information on Federal aircraft inventories and cost and usage of Federal aircraft and CAS aircraft (and related aviation services). Users access FAIRS through a highly-secure Web site. The “FAIRS User’s Manual” contains the business rules for using the system and is available from GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA), 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405.

**§ 102-33.400 How must we report to FAIRS?**

You must report to FAIRS electronically through a secure Web interface to the FAIRS application on the Internet. For information on becoming a FAIRS user, call GSA, Aircraft Management Policy Division, (MTA).

**§ 102-33.405 When must we report to FAIRS?**

You must report any changes in your Federal aircraft inventory within 14 calendar days. You must report cost and utilization data to FAIRS at the end of every quarter of the fiscal year (December 31, March 31, June 30, and September 30). However, you may submit your information to FAIRS on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. To provide enough time to calculate your cost and utilization data, you may report any one quarter’s cost and utilization in the following quarter, as follows:

Quarter	Submit
QTR 1—October 1—December 31 .....	Federal inventory for QTR 1. Federal cost and utilization for previous QTR 4. CAS cost and utilization for previous QTR 4.
QTR 2—January 1—March 31 .....	Federal inventory for QTR 2. Federal cost and utilization for QTR 1. CAS cost and utilization for QTR 1.
QTR 3—April 1—June 30 .....	Federal inventory for QTR 3. Federal cost and utilization for QTR 2. CAS cost and utilization for QTR 2.
QTR 4—July 1—September 30 .....	Federal inventory for QTR 4. Federal cost and utilization for QTR 3. CAS cost and utilization for QTR 3.